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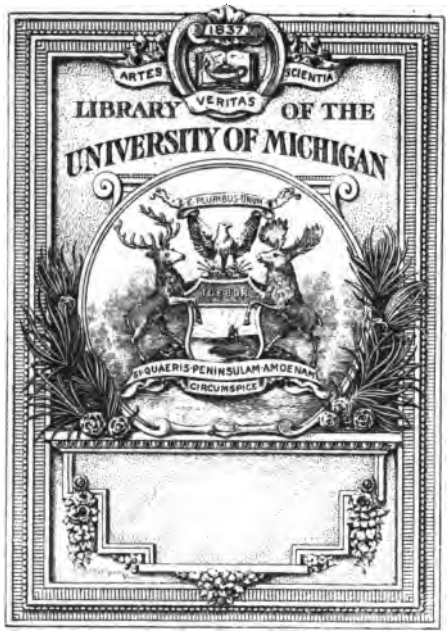

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THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE, FROM THE HOMEOPATHIC STANDPOINT.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

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THE

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Treatment of Disease

FROM THE

Homeopathic Standpoint.

BY

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

"My object is not to make people read, but to make them think."—*Montesqueiu: Spirit of Laws.*

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
THE CAPITAL CITY PRINTING COMPANY.
1886.

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PREFACE.

UPON invitation of that body, the following lecture was delivered before "THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO," on the 20th of April, 1878. The notes for it were made while the author resided in Chicago and had access to several excellent libraries; but, having no thought then of its publication, the original notes of quotation were destroyed, and the author is now unable in every instance to give credit where credit is due. "Every book is a quotation; and every house is a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors." And so is the larger part of all we can say of anything. A few facts and statistics of later date are added to the published lecture.

A subject which is fraught with such paramount importance to the human family as *the treatment of disease*, demands at our hands our deepest scrutiny into the mysteries and facts that everywhere and always surround us; our best wisdom in the apprehension of facts; our best philosophy in deducing the totality of the relations and conditions of things, and our highest integrity in accepting what is true, and rejecting what is false, no matter to what conclusions that course may lead us. *Truth* is more than men or theories, and we must follow after and cherish it wherever we find it, though it demolish all the theoretical and speculative gods in our Pantheon.

Topeka, Kas., May 1, 1886.

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"Easy to match what others do,
Perform the feats as well as they;
Hard to outdo the brave, the true,
And find a loftier way."

EMERSON.

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MEDICINE.

MEDICINE, in its broadest sense, embraces many departments; e. g., anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, hygiene, electricity, hydropathy, magnetism, galvanism, *therapeutics*, etc.

It is generally conceded that *therapeutics* is the central and main department of medicine. It is that department which concerns itself solely with the selection and administration of *drugs* for the cure of disease; all other curative agents, when properly classified, fall within some other department of medicine.

THE BATTLE OF THE SCHOOLS.

In this therapeutic or central field of medicine there has existed for an hundred years, and still exists, a great contest between contending forces. Thousands of physicians and intelligent laymen on the one side, and thousands upon the other, are engaged in a desperate struggle for the possession of the field and for the glory of triumph.

In all the other departments of medicine there is substantial harmony and concord. But upon the therapeutic field a great battle is raging, and the contending forces far outnumber those engaged at Waterloo.

Old Medicine comes upon this field of contest with a dogma, more hoary than the oldest cathedral in the world, inscribed upon its banner in the words, "*Contraria, contrariis, curantur*," as its guiding principle in selecting drugs for the cure of disease.

New Medicine enters the field, bearing upon its banner the words, "*Similia, similibus curantur*," as its guiding principle.

And away in the further corner of the field stands, like a two-faced Janus, that medical nondescript, Eclecticism, with both mottoes on its banner (one one either side), crying out out "Good, my Lords!" to every well directed shot from either

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side of the field. Like "The Man without a Country," it stands for nothing and represents nothing. It is made up largely of the camp followers of the two contending forces, and is like the third party in politics, which always vehemently promises to come to the front, but never gets there.

Almost of necessity, one of the two great therapeutic parties must be wholly or largely right, and the other wholly or largely wrong. For there cannot be two sciences of therapeutics, any more than there can be two sciences of astronomy, or chemistry, or physiology, or geology, or acoustics. *Two* sciences can no more occupy the same time and space, or pertain to the same subject matter, than can two bodies in physics.

Like a good many other men in the world, I have been on both sides of this contest. First on the side of Old Medicine, where, like the professor at Padua who refused to look through Galileo's telescope for fear he should see the rings around Saturn, I refused to investigate or listen to the claims of the new practice; and, second, like Saul of Tarsus, I find myself in later life, the earnest disciple of that which I once persecuted. It is a significant fact, by the way, that one could nearly or quite count on his fingers all those who have gone over from new to old medicine, while the ranks of new medicine are half filled by converts from the other side.

THE CLAIMS OF THE SCHOOLS.

When stripped of all verbiage and illusion, the contest between the schools is a very simple one. Homeopathy (new medicine) claims to be *the science of therapeutics*. Allopathy (old medicine) denies the claim. And the object of this address is to show the philosophy and the scientific basis of the modern method of healing the sick.

I say to you frankly, that if the old therapeutic method, as expressed in that old medical shibboleth, *contraria, contrariis curantur*, is scientific and true, then the new has no foundation in science or philosophy, and is not worthy of respect or credence. But, if Homeopathy is true and scientific, then it is worthy of the respect and support of all mankind; just as much so as the law of gravity or chemical affinity.

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In all other departments of medicine, men agree substantially as to what is, or is not, true; but in the therapeutic department, for four thousand years before Hahnemann's time, there had existed the wildest confusion. But since his time there has been a well defined, well outlined contest between the old and the new methods.

Hahnemann and his disciples take the ground that old school therapeutics is not, and never has been, scientific; that it was always a chaotic mass of incongruities, uncertainties, and absurdities. And we are supported in that view by a very large and respected number of eminent teachers and scholars in the old school ranks. To substantiate the truth of that assertion, let me quote to you some of the recent utterances of men who stand very high in their profession.

WHAT PROMINENT ALLOPATHIÇ TEACHERS ADMIT.

In discussing the question of science in therapeutics, in 1852, WUNDERLICH said:

Instead of exact observations, we nowhere see anything but hastily taken notes; instead of demonstrated principles, we have mere notions; instead of a strict exposition of the cause of effect, we have useless definitions. *Words void of sense and meaning.* That is what we find everywhere.

PROF. HENCKER.—We do not know what is disease, how remedies act, and, still less, how diseases are cured. We must abandon the way which has been thus far followed.

RICHTER.—No science contains so many sophisms, errors, dreams, and lies as medicine.

VOGEL, in 1871, said:

The best evidence that drugs do not *meet what is expected of them is that we are constantly in quest of new ones.* If we had reason to be satisfied with their curative action *we should not seek others in every corner of the globe.* New modes are continually arising, and only show that old ones *were worthless.* Many patients who are really treated abusively or nonsensically get well, nevertheless, because active nature struggles *not only against the morbid principle, but also against the remedies of the doctor.*

SCHŒNLEIN.—Since the time of the Greeks and Romans, medicine has made *no* progress, or hardly any. It should be entirely reconstructed, upon *entirely new bases.*

MAGENDIE.—If I dared to say just what I *think*, I should add that it is *chiefly in the service where the medication is the most active and heroic that the mortality is the greatest.* * * * Gentlemen, medicine is charlatanism.

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BROUSSAIS.—Medical science resembles superstition and every kind of charlatanism.

MALGAIGUE.—Complete absence of scientific doctrines in medicine, absence of principles in the application of the art; this is the state of medicine.

DE BREYNE.—Physicians execute you learnedly, conscientiously, and promptly.

PROF. RAMAGE, of London.—We cannot deny that the medical science of the day is a shame to its professors. Can we call *science* a series of crude and doubtful theories? How often do they aggravate the state of the patient! I affirm, without hesitation, that in the great number of cases, the patient would have been much *safer without* medicine.

JOHN ELDERTON.—*We are all charlatans, dosers, and empyrics.* We hide our great ignorance behind expressions, incomprehensible to the patient.

DR. JOHNSON, editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review.*—I declare in the sincerity of my soul, and after my long experience, that there would be *less disease* and *less mortality* if there had never been doctors, nor surgeons, nor accoucheurs, nor pharmacists, nor drugs.

PROF. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.—Medical precepts in most cases *are veritable absurdities.*

DR. MASON GOOD.—Medical science is a literal nonsense. *Drugs have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined.*

TROUSSEAU.—Therapeutics and materia medica are, in our day, in the chaos of a transition.

VIRCHOW.—We have no rational therapeutics.

NIEMEYER.—We must really agree with Bambarger, who thinks that the greater part of patients who die, of endo-carditis even, have succumbed, not to the disease, but to the remedy.

One of the commission appointed to revise and improve old school therapeutics, in 1865, wrote to the *Medicine de Vienna:*

We are working hard on the Tower of Babel of therapeutics. What one advises is forbidden by another; what one gives in large doses, another gives in small; this one extols a remedy which is despised by another. A confusion, a contradiction, a chaos without a parallel; and all this changes every year! aye, every month.*

*In contradistinction to the above quoted paragraph, so full of the terrible wrangle and jangle and jargon of allopathic practice, we quote the following anecdote told by DR. HENING (now deceased), of Philadelphia, one of the ablest physicians the world ever saw:

"Whilst traveling in Germany, I one day came to a village, the proprietor of which invited me to spend the night at his house, in place of putting up at the inn. He was a rich old gentleman, a great original, always an invalid, having ennui and good wine to a great extent. Learning that I was a young medical man, about to commence my travels, he told me he would sooner make his son a hangman than a doctor. On my expressing surprise at the observation, he produced a large book, saying that it was now twenty years since he first became ill in body but not in mind; that two doctors of celebrity, whom he then consulted, had quarreled about his disease, and that, consequently, he had employed neither of

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WUNDERLICH said to his pupils one day:

Gentlemen, there is such a chaos in our therapeutics, that we ought to be thankful for any good advice, whether it comes from an old woman, a shepherd, a blacksmith, or even a homeopath.

The witty and sarcastic GIRTANNER, long before the science of Homeopathy was promulgated, said that the medical man of his day was "like a blind man with a club, striking vaguely in the dark. If he missed the *disease*, as he was very likely to do, he was very likely also to hit the *patient*."

In 1846, SIR JOHN FORBES said:

In a considerable proportion of diseases it would fare as well, or better, with patients, in the actual condition of the medical art, as more generally practiced, if all remedies, at least all active remedies, *especially drugs*, were abandoned. Things in medicine have arrived at such a pitch, that they cannot be worse; they must mend, or end.

DR. WILKES, the eminent English pathologist, said, in a public address recently given, that in reply to the question, "What is science in its medical aspect?" he would reply:

It is the painful and diligent pursuit of the *useless*, the *harmful*, and the *unscientific*.

DR. H. C. WOOD recently wrote:

What to-day is to be believed is to-morrow to be cast aside, certainly has been the law of advancement, and seemingly must continue to be so. With what a babel of discordant voices does it [medicine] celebrate its two thousand years of experience!

The almost universal habit of allopathic doctors of beginning the treatment of any kind of ailment with a purgative or a dose of opium, reminds one of the Jewish physician who once said to LORD BACON,—

You European physicians are like bishops: you have the keys of *binding and loosing*—nothing more.

I might make far more extensive quotations, but lack of time compels me to forego the pleasure. These authorities are for

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them nor their medicines; but that he had registered the affair in his book. Then, after finding that the disease did not get better, he set out on his travels, resolved, *if he could find three doctors who perfectly agreed upon his case without any hesitation*, to allow himself to be treated by them, but never by any other. For this purpose he had consulted, at first, all physicians of any reputation, and afterwards others whose names were less known, but having, in spite of all his sufferings, never abandoned his first resolution, and keeping an exact account of every consultation in a book for the purpose. He never succeeded in finding any who agreed respecting his case. Accordingly, not having followed the advice of any, he still remained an invalid, but he was still alive. As may be well supposed, the book cost him a pretty sum of money. This book had the appearance of a ledger in large folio, and was kept in the form of tables. In the first column were the names of the physicians,

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the most part live leaders in old medicine to-day. Do I need to offer any further evidence to show that there is no *science* in old school therapeutics, since so many of their shining lights so frankly admit the fact?

ANALYSIS OF ALLOPATHIC DOCTRINE.

Let us now analyze the doctrine of "*Contraria, contrariis, curantur.*" It means, if it means anything, that diseases are to be cured by remedies which produce *opposite* or *contrary* effects in the system. But is there such a thing as an *opposite* in disease? What is the opposite of a cold? or a cough? or a headache? What is the opposite of fever? Is it chills? No, because the thermometer shows an increase of heat in a chilling patient. What is the opposite of consumption? or mumps? or colic? or small pox? What drug can produce the opposite of scarlet fever? or whooping cough? The therapeutic maxim of old medicine cannot bear the scientific test of analysis. In this crucible it becomes mere dross and ashes, and does not retain even the form or semblance of truth.

Is there then any *science of therapeutics?*

HOMEOPATHY THE SCIENCE OF THERAPEUTICS.

HOMEOPATHY claims to be exactly that *science.*

Until the early part of the present century, the world knew nothing of any well defined or well understood *law* of drug action in the human system—all was conjecture and confusion. Still such a law existed in nature, just as the law of gravity existed before Newton discovered it; and like all other natural laws, the *law* of drug action has existed since all things were created. It is one of the primordial laws of nature; and, like

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amounting to 477; in the second, those of the disease, with explanations concerning its nature, of these there were 313 differing radically from each other; in the third column were the remedies proposed, these consisted of 832 prescriptions, containing 1097 remedies. The sum total appeared at the end of each page. He took up a pen, and said cooly, "Won't you prescribe something for me?" But having no great inclination to do so, I only asked if Hahnemann was not in his list. With a smile he turned to No. 301—name of the disease, 0; remedy prescribed, 0. "That was the wisest of the lot," he cried, "for he said that the *name* of the disease did not concern him, and that the *name* of the remedy did not concern me, but that the *cure* was the essential point." "But why," I inquired, "did you not allow him to treat you?" "Because," he replied, "he was but one, and I must have *three* who agree." I asked him if he were willing to sacrifice some hundred francs for an experiment, in which case I should be able to mention not *three*, but *thirty-three* physicians, living in

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all the other known natural laws, we get hints and suggestions of it all along the ages. It crops out in the writings of the world's foremost men.

EMERSON says:

The student of history is like a man going into a warehouse to buy clothes or carpets. He fancies he has a new article. If he go to the factory, he shall find that his new stuff still repeats the scrolls and rosettes which are found on the interior walls of the pyramids of Thebes.

ANCIENT ORIGIN OF THE DOCTRINE OF SIMILARS.

Suggestions of the law of *similars* are found in the writings of Cornarius, Hippocrates, Galen, Cullen, Haller, Bacon, Sydenham, Boulduc, Detharding, Bertholon, Von Stoerck, Stahl, Hunter, and many others.

SHAKESPEARE understood something of nature's law of cure. In Henry IV., Part 2, act 1, scene 1, he says:

> In poison there is physic; and these news,
> Having been well, that would have made me sick,
> Being sick, have in some measure made me well.

HIPPOCRATES, in his *De locis in homine*, says:

A disease is caused and cured by similar things. The same drug *produces* a dripping of urine if it is not present, and *cures* it if it is. And a cough is caused and allayed by the same drug. Vomiting is cured by vomiting, and diarrhœa by purging.

EMERSON tells us that—

In the history of discovery, the ripe and latent truth seems to have fashioned a brain for itself. A magnet must be made man in some Gilbert, or Swedenborg, or O'Ersted, before the general mind can come to entertain its powers. * * * Each man is, by secret liking, connected with some district of nature, whose agent and interpreter he is: as Linnæus of plants; Huber of bees; Fries of lichens; Van Mons of pears; Dalton of atomic forms; Euclid of lines; Newton of fluxions.

And he might well and truthfully have added, "and Hahne-

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the neighborhood, and in countries and parts of the world widely separate, who should all be of one opinion. He expressed his doubts, but at the same time resolved to undertake the trial. We then made out a description of his symptoms, and when the copies were finished we sent them to thirty-three homeopathic practitioners. He enclosed a louis d'or in each letter, begging each physician to name the remedies which were capable of curing, or at least alleviating, his disease. A short time since I received a cask of Rhenish, of the vintage of 1822. "I send you wine of the year 1822," he wrote, "because twenty-two physicians agreed respecting my case. I thereby perceive that there is certainty in some things in this world. I have got various works on the subject, in order to gain information upon it. Out of about two hundred remedies, twenty-two physicians have fixed upon the *same* remedy. One could not expect more. The physician nearest me has got me under his care, and I send you the wine that I may not be tempted to drink too much from joy at seeing my health improving from day to day."

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mann of similars." He became the impersonation of the law of *similars* in medicine, before that law could find its proper place in the catalogue of the sciences.

HAHNEMANN LEARNS FROM HIPPOCRATES AND HALLER.

Samuel Hahnemann, the venerable nestor and founder of homeopathy as a scientific system of therapeutics, studied the precepts of Hippocrates, and added to them the suggestion of the great Haller, that to know anything about the action of drugs they should first be tested upon man *in health;* then we should know how to use them on the sick. Hahnemann gained his first confirmation of the Hippocratic suggestion of *like curing like* while translating Cullen's Materia Medica into German. And just as the falling apple to Newton, the swinging chandelier in the church at Pisa to Galileo, and the overflowing bath-tub to Archemides, were inceptions which developed into the discovery of the laws of gravity and attraction, the rotation of the earth and the specific gravity of matter, so this casual observation of Cullen concerning peruvian bark's causing and curing ague was the inception of a scientific thereapy. It sent Hahneman out to interview and interrogate *nature* concerning *her* law of cure. And he, like every other true son of science, brought back her answer in a few simple words, "SIMILIA, SIMILIBUS, CURANTUR"—*Like cures like.*

> "For nature, true and like in every place,
> Will hint her secret in a garden patch,
> Or in lone corners of a doleful heath;
> As, in the Andes watched by fleets at sea,
> Or the sky-piercing horns of Himmaleh."

DRUGS VERSUS FOOD.

All *drugs* are *poisons.* And just here we must draw the line of demarkation between *hygiene* and *therapeutics;* between those substances which are congenial and nourishing to the human body, and those which are toxical or deleterious. No substance in the world is of any use to mankind as a medicine, which is not a poison and capable of producing poisonous effects. And every medicine in the world has the power of producing in the human system (in some quantity or other) certain toxical or poisonous effects, or manifestations, which

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for convenience are called *symptoms*. But some drugs act with much greater intensity and energy than others.

DUAL ACTION OF DRUGS.

It is now a well known fact, and very generally conceded, that a large number, and probably all, drugs, exert upon the human system two directly opposite effects, according to the quantity brought into contact with the system. This fact of the dual action of drugs crops out in the modern writings of the most eminent of old school authorities; such as Ringer, Wood, Anstie, Reynolds, Bennett, Treausseau, Pideaux, Niemeyer, Hammond, Flint, Brown-Sequard, and others. It is one of the *essential elements* in the *science* of therapeutics. Such a large number of drugs are known to possess this dual quality of producing opposite effects (for instance, stimulation and depression of vital functions, according to the quantity given) that it may be safely and fairly assumed that in time all known remedial agents will be found to possess it.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EFFECTS OF DRUGS.

This fact of the primary and secondary action of drugs upon the human system is of very great importance in the apprehension and discussion of the Homeopathic law of cure. Let me give a few familiar examples. It is well known that small quantities of *electricity* are stimulating, and that large quantities are depressing, prostrating, paralyzing. Who does not know the dual effect of *alcohol?* First gentle stimulation, when taken in small quantity, and then hebetude and relaxation, delirium tremens and paralysis, if the quantity is excessive.

Again, take *opium*, and who does not know that small doses of it produce exhilaration and mental levity and insomnia, while large doses produce stupor, heavy sleep, and even coma and death?

The double action of *belladonna* has been very thoroughly demonstrated by a series of careful experiments conducted by Dr. John Harley, an eminent old school authority. His experiments clearly show that with small doses of *belladonna* the capillary vessels are contracted, while in large doses they

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are dilated; in the one case producing pallor, and in the other flushing and redness of the skin. These facts are also attested by Dr. Brown-Sequard. These gentlemen both affirm that small doses of *belladonna* soothe and quiet the nervous system, and that large doses cause excitability, sensitiveness to impressions, and even delirium; that small doses induce sleep, while large ones induce sleeplessness; that small doses increase the force of the heart, while large ones diminish it, etc.

Even a majority of the laity know that large doses of ipecac produce nausea and vomiting, faintness, etc. Ipecac, with all kinds of doctors, is now a very common remedy for nausea and vomiting.

So I might go on, and enumerate to you the *dual* effects of a thousand drugs, showing wherein they are both poisonous and curative, and that in different quantities they produce opposite effects. But I think it will not be seriously disputed by anybody that drugs have these *dual* qualities and powers, these extremely opposite effects on the system.

The chief dispute in the matter is about the *why* and the *wherefore*. The philosophy of the fact and not the fact itself.

INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

The human family never had any means of going deliberately to work and establishing anything on a firm scientific basis until Bacon propounded and demonstrated the correctness of *inductive philosophy*. This philosophy consists in observing a sufficient number of separate facts and phenomena to show a constant and always recurring relationship between facts and phenomena. By that process, *nature's laws* may be ascertained.

From observing that a few drugs both produced and cured like symptoms in the human body, Hahnemann drew the inference that all drugs possess the same duality of qualities and powers, and he spent fifteen years in experimenting and collecting corroborative facts and proofs. And when he had obtained an incontestable array of facts, substantiating his inference, he announced to the medical world that he had discovered the natural law of cure, and that it consisted in *like curing like;* that the drugs which had the power of producing

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any particular type of disease or poisonous effects, had the power of curing *like* or *similar* diseases or effects—not the *same* but *similar*.

So that in brief and plain words,

HOMEOPATHY

consists in giving in small doses such drugs for the cure of disease as will produce in the healthy human system, in large doses, just such symptoms and phenomena as are found to characterize the disease under treatment.

SIMILIA, SIMILIBUS, CURANTUR.

But, does like cure like? Does the drug which has the power of producing, in poisonous doses, a certain train of symptoms, have the power to cure a *like* train of symptoms? Many thousands of Homeopathic physicians, and millions of patrons, the world over, answer the question in one voice and say YES! Now let me add to that the testimony of as many old school writers and teachers as time and space will allow:

When Hahnemann promulgated this therapeutic formula (*similia similibus curantur*) he supported his assertions by citations from the practice of the most illustrious physicians. There is every proof that local inflammations are frequently cured by the direct application of irritants which cause a *similar* inflammation; the artificial irritation substituting itself for the primitive one.—*Trousseau et Pidoux, Traite de Theraputique*, Tome I., p. 470. Upon this ground we are disposed to suggest the use of *strychnia* in tetanus; not that we have become followers of Hahnemann, but that it is a simple and undeniable fact that disorders are occasionally removed by remedies which have the power of producing similar affections, * * * one artificial irritation excludes a spontaneous irritation of the same kind. Oil of turpentine, for instance, having been known to produce a discharge of bloody urine, might be rationally administered in a case of spontaneous hematuria.—*Dr. Symonds' Article on Tetanus.*

The sensibilities are often different in health and in disease, so that the same medicine may produce opposite effects in these two states. Thus, cayenne pepper, which produces in the healthy fauces redness and burning pain, acts as a sedative in the sorethroats of scarlet fever. A concentrated solution of acetate of lead, applied to the denuded skin, or to a mucous membrane, acts as an irritant; while the same solution, *very much diluted*, will operate as a sedative, through the peculiar powers of the medicine.—*Prof. Geo. B. Wood's Pharmacology*, Vol. I., p. 82.

The operation of numerous remedial agents may be explained in this way.—*Prof. Geo. B. Wood.*

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A disease is caused and cured by *similar* things.—*Hippocrates.*

It (Homeopathy) will put an end to faith in the necessity for strong doses; it will introduce a greater simplicity in prescribing; it will lead to a safer method of experimenting with drugs, and of learning their properties with more certainty. * * * I have often seen Homeopathy show itself efficacious in severe diseases, when all other methods had been tried in vain.—*Dr. Hufeland*, chief physician to the King of Prussia.

We should certainly know, and I, for my part, cannot proclaim this truth too much, that the Hahnemannian school presents to physicians the most precious resources in the treatment of disease. All the researches of observers confirm, in every particular, the therapeutic truth established by its founder.—*Prof. Imbert Gourbeyre.*

STAHL, of Denmark, as early as 1738, wrote:

The received method in medicine of treating diseases by opposite remedies, that is to say, by medicines which are opposed to the effects they produce (*contraria contrariis*) is completely false and absurd. I am convinced, on the contrary, that diseases are subdued by agents which produce a similar affection (*similia similibus*); burns by the heat of a fire, to which the parts are exposed; the frost-bite by snow or icy-cold water; and inflammations and contusions by spirituous applications. It is by these means I have succeeded in curing a disposition to acidity of the stomach, by using very small doses of sulphuric acid, in cases where a multitude of absorbing powders had been administered to no purpose.

In the quotations I have made, I have offered you only the testimony of the acknowledged leaders in the ranks of allopathy. I have quoted them to show you, in the first instance, that there is no such thing as a scientific basis underlying old school therapeutics; and, second, to show that like does cure like; that there is a law of nature which governs the relationship between drugs and disease. And I wish now to show you that there is something in medicine that is *worthy of*

SCIENTIFIC RECOGNITION.

The question arises at the outset, how shall we determine what is or is not worthy of scientific recognition? Chemistry has its tests and reagents by which it proves and approves its works and results. So has every science.

Scientists have long since determined that by the application of certain tests, everything claiming to be scientific can be analyzed and the question of genuineness or spuriousness be determined. What are those tests?

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An eminent scientific writer says:

Every inductive natural science (except that of classification) consists primarily of *two series of independent phenomena connected by the formulo of their general relationship.*

For example, in physics, we have on the one hand the phenomena of the sun as regards volume and density, and on the other hand the phenomena of the earth as regards volume and density, and, connecting these two series of phenomena we have the law of attraction, which expresses their relationship.

In chemistry, we have on the one hand, for instance, the properties and phenomena of carbon, and on the other hand the properties and phenomena of hydrogen, and, connecting these two series, we have the law of chemical affinity and definite proportion.

In optics, we have on the one hand the properties and phenomena of the luminous body, and on the other the properties and phenomena of the light-receiving bodies, and, connecting them, the law of the diffusion of light.

And so, in therapeutics, where we have on the one hand, morbid organs and functions, or pathology and pathological anatomy, or the phenomena of disease (whichever we choose to call them), and on the other hand we have the toxical organs and functions, or pathogenesis, or pathogenetic anatomy, or drug phenomena (whichever we choose to call them), and, connecting them, we have the therapeutic law, or the law of cure, which expresses the natural relationship between drugs and disease.

From a careful study of these two series of phenomena, of pathology, or deranged physiology, on the one hand, and pathogenesis, or the disease-producing properties of drugs, on the other hand, Hahnemann deduced the law of cure; the law of exact relationship between drugs and disease, which he expressed in the formula, *similia, similibus, curantur.*

THE THERAPEUTIC LAW A COMPLEX ONE.

Although the therapeutic law itself is very simple, as indeed are all other natural laws, yet the science of therapeutics is practically the most complex of all sciences, for the reason that each of the classes or series of phenomena which enter into

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its construction are themselves multiple, and require for their study and comprehension the aid of several auxiliary sciences. To illustrate: In order to study pathological or disease phenomena, we must call to our aid anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics, and psychology. And these same sciences must be used collaterally in the study of pathogeny or the disease-creating power of drugs. And the more we know of these collateral sciences, the more fully shall we be able to comprehend and work out the full relationship between diseases and drugs, which constitutes the science of therapeutics.

EVERY SCIENCE SUBJECT TO TESTS.

As every minor science is but a fact, a phenomena or integral part of that infinite and all-embracing science, *Cosmology*, so all integral sciences, like that one universal science, must be subject to two indispensable conditions or tests, and each of them must fulfill these two conditions or tests in order to determine their right to recognition as sciences. These two conditions are considered crucial tests of any scientific proposition.

FIRST TEST.

The first of these tests or conditions is, *a capability of infinite progress and development in each of its integral elements, without detriment to its integrity as a whole.* And this infinite development must not break the harmony of its wholeness or oneness.

PATHOLOGY ONE ELEMENT OF HOMEOPATHY.

Homeopathy fulfills this condition perfectly. It shows itself capable of infinite development in each of its integral elements, without destroying its integrity as a whole. Pathology, which is one of its elements, may be developed in all its details and parts; and a new and infinite series of relationships to an infinite series of other facts, may be discovered in the course of its development, and yet it will remain the *science of pathology*, though infinitely more grand and wonderful. But in its utmost development, its individualism will not be destroyed.

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PATHOGENESY ANOTHER ELEMENT.

And *pathogenesy* (another element in therapeutic science) may be developed until we have obtained all knowledge concerning all drugs in the universe, and their relations to all other facts in the universe, and still pathogenesy will remain the science of pathogenesy, and an integral part of the broader science of *therapeutics*, without disturbing or destroying any of its true characteristics as an individual science, or as an integral element in the science of therapeutics, or the harmony of therapeutics as a whole. And the therapeutic law of relationship between these two series of phenomena (or two individual sciences)—pathology and pathogenesy—must remain forever the same, although it may yet be discovered that *therapeutics* is but an integral part of a broader generalization in nature. This is quite possible, for the *greater* always includes the *less;* and some wider and more comprehensive science may yet claim therapeutics as one of its elements or integers.

While the *greater* always *includes* the *less* in science, yet the less must be perfect and individual in itself; just as one man may be perfect in and of himself, and yet be an integral part of the human race; and the human race, again, may be only part and parcel of creation, or the great science of cosmogony.

SECOND TEST.

The second condition or test of a natural science is that *it shall provide for the prediction of future events within its own domain: it must furnish the means of prevision.*

It is well known that all natural sciences, so far as they are known, do furnish the means of prevision within their own domain. In his admirable work on the *Philosophy of Inductive Science*, WHEWEL says:

> To predict what has not been observed, is to attempt ourselves to use the legislative phrases of nature; and when she responds plainly and precisely to that which we thus utter, we cannot but suppose that we have in a great measure made ourselves masters of the meaning and structure of her language. The prediction of results—even of the same kind as those which have been observed—in new cases, is a proof of the real success in our inductive processes.

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Through the previsionary capacity of astronomy, we predict that to-morrow, next week, next spring, or summer, or autumn, or winter, will appear, though we have never seen any of them. Astronomers say that at such a time (naming the day, hour, and minute), a total, or partial, eclipse of sun or moon will occur, visible from such a part of the earth's surface. And how many of us dare contradict the prevision? Prevision is one of the strong proofs of the correctness of astronomic science. And how often has astronomy fulfilled this condition or test of a science?

THE PROBLEM OF PREVISION

in science may be stated thus:—

Given the *law* of the science and one series of phenomena to find the other and corresponding series of phenomena. It is well known that Leverrier and Adams discovered the planet Neptune by means of this simple scientific element. Their problem may be stated thus:—Given the law of attraction and one series of phenomena (consisting in that case of certain unexplained perturbations of Jupiter) to find the corresponding series of phenomena. The calculations were made, and the prediction formulated that another large planet must be wheeling through space in a certain direction, and at a certain distance from Jupiter. The telescope was directed to that part of the heavens where the strange and hitherto unseen planet was predicted. The result was that Neptune was there and then added to the list of known planets. What, think you, must have been the feelings and thoughts of the astronomer as he sat peering through his telescope into the immensity of space, where nothing had ever before been seen, when all at once the great planet (one hundred times larger than our earth, and the most remote of any planet yet discovered in our solar system) came sweeping majestically across the field of the telescope?

EXAMPLES OF PREVISION.

In *hydrostatics*, the civil engineer builds his water-works, and lays his pipes through the streets of the city, and *predicts* that when all things are ready, and the valves opened, water

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will rush into our houses where it never came before, and that a column of it will shoot one or two hundred feet into the air at the street-crossings, and this prediction is fulfilled.

In *chemistry*, the chemist with his knowledge of the combining powers and properties of his elements, constructs his apparatus, and when the next fire occurs it is promptly extinguished by the chemical engine. His prediction is fulfilled.

In *meteorology*, the same prevision prevails. Reports from all over the United States are forwarded to the signal office at Washington; the computation is made; storm-signals are ordered up at New York, or Boston, or San Francisco, and our naval and merchant marine are saved millions of dollars in losses by the timely warning of the approaching storm.

HOMEOPATHY SUSTAINS THE TEST.

Homeopathy is constantly fulfilling this condition or test of a science. And the grandest triumphs in the history of medicine have been achieved through this previsionary power and capacity of homeopathy.

In 1831, a fearful epidemic of *Asiatic cholera*, which proved to be one of the most appalling scourges ever known, swept over Europe. The royal colleges of physicians and surgeons of London and Paris were appealed to in vain for a successful mode of treatment. They could only answer that they had never seen the disease, and had no indications for its treatment. So they directed that a series of *experiments* be made in the hope of finding something that might prove curative. Well might the dying thousands of the populace rise up in their wrath and drive the doctors forcibly from their midst, when the leading physicians of the world sat in professors' chairs in royal colleges, and gave back to the appeal of dying thousands such an answer.

Hahnemann, who then lived in the little Duchy of Anhalt Cœthen, was also appealed to for a mode of treatment. A description of the disease was forwarded to him, with a simple narration of its characteristic symptoms. And although he (like the members of the royal colleges) had never seen the disease, yet, from his knowledge of the relation between drugs and disease, and the law of their relationship, he named three

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drugs, which by the law of similars were indicated in the three chief stages of the disease. And the success of that prescription will never cease to be matter of marvel in the history of medicine, until this previsionary power of homeopathy becomes matter of universal recognition. Hahnemann's disciples in that contest with cholera *saved sixty-six per cent. of their cases*, while the disciples of the royal colleges *lost sixty-six per cent of their cases.* In India, on the Continent, in England and America, in every cholera epidemic from that time to this, these three drugs (camphor, copper, and veratrum) have accomplished the most brilliant results of any treatment ever adopted in that terrible disease.

By this previsionary power in homeopathy it is capable of grappling at once with any great epidemic that may arise without waiting for an edict of the royal college, or the trying of *experiments* upon the sick and dying.

THE LAW NOT COMPLETELY DEVELOPED.

While the law of drug action has been discovered, yet its scientific development is not complete. It is of too great magnitude to be fully developed and perfected in a decade, or even a century. The capacity and scope of homeopathy today is much more limited than it will be a score of years hence. As the system is more fully developed, drugs and substances will be found whose pathogenesis will cover nearly or quite all the pathological conditions known to the human family. And when remedies are found which will produce the like of cancer, tubercles in the lungs, ossification of the heart, softening of the brain, aneurism of the aorta, etc., then homeopathy will be prepared to make cures where they have never yet been made. For, whatever morbid condition of the human system we can find drugs to produce the like of, can be cured by the remedies which will produce their likeness.

Homeopathy now cures a wider range and a greater variety of diseases than any other method of treatment, and it is constantly adding new types and conditions of disease to its list of triumphs. Still, homeopathy is not a *cure-all.* It is no universal balm, like some of the patent medicines we read of.

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It doubtless has its domain, and its limitations, just as all other sciences have.

LIMITATIONS OF HOMEOPATHY.

An eminent convert from allopathy (PROF. HOLCOMB) says:

Homeopathy is not a new and perfect science of medicine, but a grand reform in one department of it. It has no new anatomy, or chemistry, or physiology, or pathology. It has no new surgery or obstetrics; although it has made great improvements in the medical treatment of surgical and obstetrical cases. It does not reject the accumulated experience of the ages. It is not "the grave of scientific medicine," but its cradle. It holds fast to all that is good in the store-houses of the past. Every fact is of use to it. Every *truth* is in sympathy with it. It repudiates nothing but error. The whole cycle of sciences, physical and psychological, is necessary to its full and final development. There are many measures (not medicines) valuable or indispensable in the treatment of disease. Such, for instance, as relate to the proper and scientific regulation of temperature, light, air, water, food, exercise, habits, and the various influences which modify our mental and moral life. There, too, is the vast realm of hydropathy—a therapeutic world in itself—the operation of hot and cold water, of ice, steam, vapor, local and general bathing, packing, etc., etc. Electricity, also galvanism, magnetism, mesmerism, kinesipathy, and chrono-thermalism, are, no doubt, exceedingly valuable in the treatment of many diseases. All these are *not* homeopathy; they neither exclude it, nor are they excluded by it. They constitute a grand collateral department of the healing art—in the most friendly alliance with the homeopathic administration of drugs. Homeopathy does not interfere with the proper use of *mechanical* measures; nor even with the use of drugs for certain *mechanical* purposes. Vomiting may expel a poison from the stomach, a gall-stone from the biliary ducts, or a false membrane from the wind-pipe. The homeopathist may thus use emetics for their *mechanical* effects. Belladonna to dilate the pupil, chloroform to relax the muscles, sulphur ointment to kill the itch insect, vermifuges to destroy and expel worms, are examples of drugs being used to bring about certain mechanical ends, all admissible in the strictest homeopathic practice. There are chemical means of cure often available and which act according to the laws of organic or inorganic chemistry, as the case may be. The antidotes for many poisons are used on this principle, and, of course, in the doses found requisite by laboratory experiment—a certain quantity of antidote being required to neutralize a certain quantity of poison. * * * Acids and alkalies for excess of alkalinity or acidity in the gastro-intestinal or urinary secretions; vegetable acids for scurvy; alkalies to dissolve inspissated mucus in some bronchial affections; certain remedies which modify the chemical condition of the blood; iron for an impoverished state of that fluid, phosphate of lime when deficient in the bones; chlorine, chloral, lime, creosote, and other antiseptics, to arrest or prevent putridity, &c. This

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is not homeopathy; neither is it allopathy. It is *vital chemistry*, operating by special laws of its own, and equally free to the advocates of any system of medicine.

REGNANT IN ITS OWN DOMAIN.

Homeopathy does not go out of its own domain to meddle with the processes and operations of any other department of science. It is potent and regnant in its own sphere and domain. But it is limited to its own domain of choosing and administering drugs for the cure of disease, where drugs are called for for their dynamic and vital effects.

Homeopathy is not omnipotent; it cannot cure all ills—especially where the vital equilibrium is overbalanced by disease. Life itself is dependent upon certain conditions—the presence of certain natural elements, and certain general stimuli acting on these elements. The laws of life and death under which we live are themselves an absolute limitation to all medical practice or capacity; and they must be taken into account in studying any science which has relation to life and death.

This living organism—the human body—which is the sublimest wonder in all the physical universe, and is endowed with that inscrutable, unknown and unknowable principle which we call *life*, possesses a very fine susceptibility to the action of certain general stimuli, such as light, heat, electricity, aliment, atmospheric air, etc. And the action and reaction of these general stimuli on this organism in a state of natural equilibrium are the conditions of life, and constitute the sciences of physiology and hygiene. So long as these general stimuli act and react in due proportion, intensity and quantity, the equilibrium of the functions is preserved, and the organism is preserved in a state of health. But, when one of these general stimuli is withdrawn for any considerable length of time, death necessarily ensues, and no medicine or special stimulus can prevent it. Likewise, when any one of these general stimuli is very much increased for any considerable length of time, as, for instance, heat, or electricity, light, or aliment, death also ensues, and no medicine or special stimulus can prevent it. So that the regulation of the quality, quantity, and intensity of the natural, general stimuli falls

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without the domain of medicine or therapeutics, and within that of hygiene. For therapeutics is only concerned with the supplying of *special stimuli* (medicines) for the restoration of disturbed equilibrium of the vital forces, where such restoration is possible. That is the whole function and scope of medicine, in its truest and best sense.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHAT DRUG.

Then the question naturally arises, How do we know when to use a particular drug? Simply, by observing the *symptoms*, objective and subjective, which characterize the particular case presented for treatment, and then choosing the particular drug which has the power of producing in a healthy person a train of symptoms like those observed in the patient.

We learn the disease-producing powers and properties of drugs in three ways:

1st, From observed cases of accidental or intentional poisoning by a particular drug;

2d, From the proving of drugs upon healthy persons, and recording the symtoms produced by the drug; and,

3d, From verifications of the provings in disease—at the bed-side.

Concerning cases of poisoning, I need say nothing; as all physicians, and many laymen, are familiar with the study of toxicology.

PROVING DRUGS ON THE HEALTHY.

Concerning provings of drugs on the healthy organism, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge as to what organs, tissues, and functions, each drug in the materia medica will affect, and how it will affect them, I may say that this constitutes a very great and important part of the labor of developing and perfecting homeopathy.

For nearly ninety years, the work of proving drugs has been going steadily on, conducted by individuals and societies. Thousands of physicians and intelligent laymen are engaged, in almost all parts of the world, in proving the action of drugs on the healthy system; and their combined experience is being sifted, classified, and recorded, for use in the study of medicine.

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This is an immense work, and calls for a vast amount of philanthropy and self-sacrifice on the part of the provers. But, sometime in the great future, that work will be completed, and the disease-producing and the disease-curing power of every medicine known to man will be matters of careful record; and to that record the medical student will go for his knowledge of how to choose his remedy for the cure of disease.

VERIFICATION OF PROVINGS.

Concerning the third source of knowledge, in this field of study, thousands of physicians are engaged in the work of verification of the provings, at the bedside of the sick. It falls within the every-day life and labors of the physician.

And so the homeopathic materia medica is made up—from the study of toxicology, provings, and verifications.

THE SINGLE REMEDY.

For the very best of reasons, we discard entirely and absolutely, the old-time abomination of polypharmacy, the compounding and mixing of drugs. The old-time doctors of an hundred years ago, prided themselves on mixing drugs, and including many remedies in their prescriptions. There are famous (or rather, infamous) prescriptions on record containing from sixty to a hundred different drugs in one confused conglomeration. Patients in those days had to take what are now called "shot-gun doses," on the plea that as the doctor did not know just what would cure the case, he would put in plenty of drugs, so as to have at least one chance in fifty of curing the patient. They seemed to overlook the correlative fact that they had forty-nine chances in the same fifty of killing the patient by giving that many ill-chosen and antagonistic drugs.

One of the great reforms which homeopathists have engrafted upon all intelligent medical practice is the discarding of mixtures, and the giving of a single remedy at a time, whose curative powers and scientific adaptation to the case is known to the prescriber.

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SIR ISAAC NEWTON has justly said that,—

Nature is pleased with simplicity, and more is vain and pernicious where less will serve.

And this bit of philosophy was never more true than when applied to medicine.

DR. PARIS, a celebrated English physician, said concerning the mixing of drugs, that,—

The files of every apothecary would furnish a volume of instances where ingredients are fighting together in the dark, or, at least, are so adverse to each other as to constitute a most incongruous and chaotic mass. The mildest remedy may thus by injudicious combination be converted into a means of torture, and even death.

It is now a well known fact in chemistry, that two drugs, which are separately safe and harmless, in moderate doses, when combined and brought into contact with the sixty-five or more chemical elements of the body, often form deadly compounds in the stomach, from the fatal power of which nothing can save the patient. It is believed that countless lives have been lost in that way.

It is only by the use of *single remedies* that we can gain any useful knowledge of the powers and properties of remedies; or any *prevision* for their future use. If we give two or more drugs together, and happen to get a cure, we are none the wiser as to which remedy cured. And so we must keep on *guessing* what has cured and what will cure any disease.

WHY DOES "LIKE CURE LIKE"?

We do not know. We may never know. Still we always propose to ourselves an explanation of everything we see. Many unsatisfactory attempts have been made to explain this question, and still the problem remains an unsolved one.

But that is not so strange after all; for life in all its essentials is an absolute mystery to us. We know nothing of its primary cause or origin, or of its finality. The greater and grander any fact in nature, the less we know of its initial causation, or its ultimate determination. The apple falls to the ground, but we can discover no *initial cause of gravity.* The needle points towards the north pole, and yet we cannot tell *why* iron is magnetic, or how magnetism overcomes gravity.

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Two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen combine to form water, and yet we know nothing of the causation of chemical affinity, or the countless wonders appertaining to it.

We observe that the planets revolve in their orbits and turn upon their axes, but we know nothing of the inceptions of the universe or the origin of cosmogony.

Gravitation drags all things downward, and yet trees and climbing vines grow upward. Who can tell *why?*

We all know that these, and a great multitude of other facts, exist, without our being able to tell *why.*

But, homeopathic physicians *know* that *like cures like*, just as certainly as we know that food nourishes the body; or that the heart beats; or that day succeeds night; or that every poison in nature will antidote some other poison. But we do not know *why.*

A score of hypotheses have been offered explanatory of this fact; but none of them answer the question fully, as to *why* like cures like.

HAHNEMANN'S EXPLANATION

is perhaps as perfect as any. He says:

A dynamic disease in the living economy of man is extinguished in a permanent manner by another, that is still more powerful, when the latter (without being of the same species) bears a strong resemblance to it in its mode of manifesting itself.

PROF. HOLCOMB says:

This formula is the most practical and beneficent generalization which has ever been made in the science of medicine. A dynamic natural disease (not a mechanical or chemical deviation from the normal standard of health) is best cured by producing a *similar* (not the same) dynamic disturbance in the same parts and tissues, which therefore manifests itself by *similar* symptoms. This is the only "indication" in homeopathic practice. This is the clue which leads us out of all the old labyrinths of speculation and experiment, and makes available the disease-producing power of drugs.

THE SMALL DOSES.

"But," says one, "What about the homeopathic dose, which all the world laughs at for its littleness?"

I answer most emphatically, that the homeopathic law says nothing about the *size* of the dose, except that the curative quantity is less than the poisonous or disease-producing quan-

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tity. Homeopathy is not founded upon small doses, nor large doses, but upon a natural law, a principle whose formula is expressed in the words *similia similibus curantur.*

But when Hahnemann began to practice in accordance with that principle, he and his disciples gave *large* doses, such as they had been accustomed to give while practicing the allopathic method. But instead of getting such cures as we get to-day, they got aggravations of their cases. Then when they stopped the remedy, the cure followed the aggravation. This curious phenomena plagued them for nearly three years, when it occurred to Hahnemann that these aggravations possibly came from giving too much medicine for a dose. Then they began to diminish the doses, and in proportion as they made their doses smaller, they got less and less of aggravation in their cases, until finally they reached a point where the aggravations ceased, and they got the cure as a primary effect, instead of its being a secondary one. Not entirely satisfied with simply that much light on the proper sizc of doses, they tried the effect of still greater diminution of the dose. In time, they had diminished their doses to an almost incredible degree, and still got *curative* results. And thus they were enabled to do away with all the dangers of large doses, and also to get better results.

REASON IN SMALL DOSES.

There is reason in all things; and so there is in *small doses.* It is simply in keeping with many of the other correlative operations of nature. For, "All the great operations of nature, those of *heat, light, chemical action,* etc., and especially those operations within the human organism, digestion, absorption, growth, repair, and the wonderful modifications of the nervous fluids, etc., are all carried on by microscopic, atomic, and infinitessimal movements, *so fine* that they almost transcend our keenest imaginations."

Our remedies, which the old school men laugh at so immoderately for being so nearly nothing (by being attenuated and subdivided by trituration and dilution), present infinitely greater superficial surfaces for contact with the absorbing vessels of the body, which in themselves are so fine that those

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familiar with the use of the microscope tell us that in the human tongue, within an area that can be covered by a single grain of sand, 125,000 absorbing pores have actually been counted. And if this be true, what must be the size of the particles of medicine to be absorbed directly into the tongue?

ONLY MEDICAL PIGMIES LAUGH.

The solar and planetary systems of the universe, with their immense array of "worlds on worlds" sweeping in countless processions through the limitless realms of space, constitute but one side, or one subdivision, of God's wonderful achievements in creation. These we study through the telescope. The unaided eye cannot reach them all. On the other hand, are teeming myriads of organic forms—many of them instinct with life and volition, and yet so small and delicate that the unaided eye cannot perceive them. These we study through the microscope. And still beyond the reach of telescope and microscope, are bodies so far away, or so small and inscrutable, that we cannot determine their form or structure. And we are not warranted in assuming that we know all that pertains to the greatness or minuteness of God's marvelous creation. Nor have we any right to scoff at what we do not comprehend in nature. Herschel, or Mitchell, or Proctor, never laughed at or derided any world so far away that they could not focus their telescope on it. And Dalton, or Koch, or Tyndal, or Pasteur, never gibed nor ridiculed any form of matter so small that their microscopes could not reveal its organization or structure. And none but a medical homunculus dares to treat with ridicule and levity the grand results achieved with *small doses* in medicine.

DELICATE FORCES BUILD.

Think, if you please, of the fineness and delicacy of the operation of *transforming food into blood and brain, and then into thought!* All growth and repair of the body is by little, *very little*, impulses. All the great operations of nature (except the destructive ones) are by the same kind of very minute impulses. Think of the process of transforming a handful of earth into a rosebush, a rosebud, a rose blossom, a *delicate perfume!*

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VIOLENT FORCES DESTROY.

Niagara, an earthquake, a tornado, a cyclone, the Simoon, a thunder storm, are examples of the destructive forces of nature. They simply demolish. They never create anything but havoc. But the sunshine, the dew, the gentle shower and zephyr, and the light magnetic and electric impulses all create, build, compose, beautify and bless the earth, and all through the agency of very delicate impulses *exerted through molecules and atoms.*

EXTENDED SUBDIVISION OF MATTER.

Either philosophy is false or matter is absolutely indestructible. If philosophy is true, then medicines cannot be destroyed by any amount of subdivision. Even though our grosser senses may lose track of them, they still exist, and our finer senses detect them.

How finely do you suppose matter can be subdivided and still be followed and detected by the human senses?

PROF. CROOKES, in August, 1879, delivered a lecture before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, entitled, "*On Radiant Matter.*" In that lecture he gives the world some startling but beautiful revelations in molecular science. Under the process of rarefaction of gases and the use of the radiometer, molecules of matter become visible to the human eye, and can be counted, measured, and otherwise studied. To show something of the degree to which matter may be subdivided, I will quote a few sentences from Prof. Crookes' lecture:

It is generally taken for granted that when a number is divided by a million, the quotient must necessarily be small; whereas, it may happen that the original number is so large that its division by a million seems to make little impression on it. According to the best authorities, a bulb of the size of 13.5 centimeters in diameter (a little over five inches) contains more than a quadrillion of molecules. Now when exhausted to the millionth of an atmosphere, we shall still have a trillion molecules left in the bulb—a number quite sufficient to justify me in speaking of the residue as matter. To suggest some idea of this vast number, I take the exhansted bulb (13.5 centimeters in diameter), and perforate it by a spark from the induction coil. The spark produces a hole of microscopical fineness, yet sufficient to allow molecules to penetrate and to destroy the vacuum. Let us suppose the molecules to be of such a size that at every second of time *a hundred millions* could enter. How long, think you, would it take for this small vessel to get full of air?—an hour? a day? a year? a century? Nay, almost an eternity!"

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Philosophers hold that there is in nature an exact relationship between the *size* of a body in nature and the *distance* that body is held aloof from any other body, and that that same law holds good through planetary systems, planets, masses, molecules, and atoms.

EMERSON says:

Atom from atom yawns as far
As moon from earth, or star from star.

At one of the oldest universities in the world, a grain of musk has been exposed to the air in one room for something over *three hundred years;* all the time giving off its minute particles, which fill the room constantly with its peculiar odor. And it is estimated that over a million people have entered the room and had their lungs and clothing saturated with these minute particles, and carried them away, and yet the scales do not show any appreciable diminution in the weight of that original grain. How small, think you, are those floating particles of musk?

A single thread of spider's web has been shown by actual count to contain 6,000 separate threads or filaments.

ADJUSTMENT OF FORCES.

The simple, delicate dose of homeopathy is in harmony with the well known law of nature, that a subtilty must be used to combat a subtilty. To get the best effects there must be a very nice adjustment of forces. Philosophers teach us that to obliterate a force without producing some degree of reaction or recoil, it must be opposed by just sufficient force to counterbalance it, leaving no residue of the opposing force for the production of recoil. We are also taught that so nicely and delicately does nature adjust everything, that the crack of doom would be upon us in a single moment, could we obliterate a single molecule or atom of matter, and the whole balance and adjustment of creation would be thereby destroyed.

NATURE'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are taught that two waves of the sea of equal velocity and momentum, meeting in mid-ocean, produce a state of absolute rest or hydrostasis. That two waves of sound of equal intensity and pitch, meeting anywhere, produce silence. That

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two beams of light of equal luminosity and velocity, meeting, produce darkness. That all physical forces which are equal to each other, neutralize and obliterate each other when they meet. And may not two diseases of like characteristics and intensity (one natural or morbid, and the other artificial, produced by drugs), meeting in the same organ or tissue, or function, of the body, by that same physical law of equilibration, absolutely antagonize and obliterate each other? Is it at all unreasonable to conclude that such is the fact?

EQUILIBRATION NECESSARY.

But that principle cannot apply where either the morbid disease or the drug or artificial disease is much more profound or energetic than the other. There must be an equilibrium or correlation of forces to obliterate disease without leaving a residue of drug force or disease force to produce recoil in the system. The chief reason why patients treated by the old method are so long getting well, and have so many weeks or months of tedious *convalescence*, is that in their treatment there was used an over-amount of drug force, which produced more or less recoil and poisonous effect in the system, which remained after the disease was obliterated. And the great reason why homeopathic patients have *no* convalescence, is because when the disease is obliterated by just enough drug force to obliterate it, the patient is well, and can get up and go to business. There is neither any disease nor drug effects left in the system to convalesce from.

POWER OF LITTLE THINGS.

Did you ever think what a host of *little things* have immense power in the world? Malarial miasms, noxious effluvia, toxical emanations, the germs of small-pox, cholera, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc., which cannot be seen, felt, weighed, measured, or analyzed by man, and which yet produce the most profound morbid impressions upon the human system, invading it so insidiously and insensibly that at the time of the invasion we are entirely unconscious of their presence—are all good illustrations of the *potentiality* of infinitesimal particles of matter. And why should not other infinitesimal particles of matter produce just

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as profound effects as these? And especially so, when it is borne in mind that in health it takes a much greater amount of toxical energy to produce a perceptible impression than in disease, where the sensibilities are often increased a thousand or a million fold. The greater susceptibility of the organism in disease favors the action of small doses of fine quality. And experience shows that when the right remedy is chosen, it requires but a *very little* medicine to produce curative results. How large a quantity of vaccine virus does it require to "hold the fort" in the human system against all the assaults of small-pox? There is actually more *power* in a single grain of white sand (silicea), when crushed into a billion fragments, for the eradication of scrofula from the human system, than there is in the largest derrick and a Corliss engine.

The works of the great physiologists, Virchow, Niemeyer, Moleschott, Carpenter, and Dalton, as well as the great chemists, Leibig, Berzelius, Richter, Wurtz, and Bischoff, the great microscopists, Lieberkuhn, Fraunhofer, Wollaston, Lister, Ross, Tyndal, Koch, and Pasteur — furnish incontestable evidence that homeopathy is one of the natural sciences, and that it harmonizes with all of the other correlative sciences without conflicting in anywise with any other science. It is therefore to be reckoned as an integral part of that all-embracing science, Cosmogony.

SIZE OF THE DOSE.

The exact size of the dose that will obtain the best results is yet a mooted question. It is a fact, however, that any quantity *less than a poisonous quantity*, answers the requirements of "a curative quantity." The fact that the homeopathic profession is divided into *high* and *low* potency parties, and each party showing remarkable results with its favorite strength of doses, proves that any dosage less than a poisonous one is efficient in practice.

The *success* of homeopathic practice is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century.

SUCCESS! What other word, so often on the tongues of men, is fraught with such marvelous meaning? And yet it is just the right word to apply to homeopathy, for that still suc-

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ceeds over and above and beyond the point where all other medical successes terminate in *failure*. It grants all other methods in medicine all the success they can achieve, and when they all reach their limit of success, it takes up the work and succeeds still further, leaving all competitors in the rear.

STATISTICS.

Many years ago, Dr. Routh, a celebrated English allopathist, undertook to crush homeopathy by gathering a large array of statistics from hospitals and public institutions in Europe, where the two systems were engaged side by side in practice. When he got through he was a badly discouraged doctor.

According to Dr. Routh, the statistics of diseases treated homeopathically and allopathically are as follows:

	Deaths under Homeopathy.	Allopathy.
Inflammation of the lungs	5 in 100	23 in 100
Dysentery	3 in 100	22 in 100
Pleurisy	3 in 100	13 in 100
Inflammation of the bowels	3 in 100	13 in 100

According to a document ordered, on 21st May, 1855, by the House of Commons to be printed, the comparative death-rate during the fearful epidemic of Asiatic cholera in 1854 was:

	Deaths under Homeopathy.	Allopathy.
Asiatic cholera	16.4 per 100	59.2 per 100

The following table shows the results of the two systems of treatment in the Michigan State prison:

	Average number of convicts per annum.	Total number deaths	Total number days' labor lost.	Total cost of hospital stores.
Under Allopathic treatment in 1857, 1858, and 1859	435	39	23,000	$1,678
Under Homeopathic treatment in 1860, 1861, and 1862	545	20	10,000	$500

At St. Louis, in 1864, reports were made of the result of treatment in two hospitals, one of which, under allopathic management, treated 990 patients for all sorts of ailments, and

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lost 120, or a little over 12 per cent.; while the other, under homeopathic charge, treating 833 cases of the same diseases, lost 5, or *six-tenths of one per cent.!*

Average length of time in allopathic hospital, NINETEEN DAYS; in the homeopathic, TWELVE DAYS.

Homeopathy in insanity is far superior to old medicine. By the official reports of twenty-nine state insane asylums in 1877 (all that were accessible), the average percentage of cures in the allopathic asylums is only *nine* per cent.; while in the homeopathic asylums the cures for the same year were *twenty per cent.*—as the following table of reports will show:

STATE ASYLUMS.	Total cases treated.	Total number cures.	Per cent. of cures.
Maine	599	72	.12
Massachusetts, Northampton	603	33	.05
" Worcester	841	72	.09
Connecticut, Middletown	619	41	.07
New Jersey, Morristown	522	27	.05
" Trenton	653	61	.09
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	650	102	.16
Western Pennsylvania	721	60	.08
District Columbia, U. S. Government	942	83	.09
Maryland	408	54	.13
Virginia	378	39	.10
West Virginia	493	68	.14
North Carolina	317	13	.04
South Carolina	409	40	.10
Louisiana	230	13	.06
Texas	335	43	.13
Central Kentucky	515	23	.05
West Kentucky	409	27	.07
Ohio, Cleveland	851	73	.09
" Dayton	775	79	.10
" Columbus	815	5	.01
" Longview	793	57	.07
Wisconsin	498	45	.09
North Wisconsin	704	40	.06
Iowa	681	92	.14
Minnesota	767	81	.11
Central of California	280	37	.13
New York, Utica	1026	148	.14
Average percentage of cure in 28 allopathic asylums			.09
NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC, at Middletown	228	46	.20

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In Kansas, in 1876, the cures were 5.9 per cent. of the number of patients treated; and by the next report for one year and seven months the cures were 16 per cent.

In the four New York State insane asylums, in 1883, homeopathic recoveries 40.59 per cent.; three allopathic asylums, recoveries 25.37 per cent. Homeopathic asylum, mortality 3.39; three allopathic asylums, mortality 6.49 per cent.

A few years ago, life insurance men began to inquire into the relative mortality under different systems of medicine. One of the New York life insurance companies spent $350,000 in collecting statistics,—after doing which, it insures the patrons of homeopathy *twelve per cent.* cheaper than the patrons of other systems of medicine. In one of its reports the company says: "In fourteen years experience, out of nearly $70,000,000 at risk, the homeopathic losses have been less than half of the non-homeopathic!"

Capital has no sympathy for "isms" or "pathies." It is argus-eyed, and invests where it finds the *safest* and *most profitable* opportunities. And when an insurance company, after spending so much money to find out which class of people are the safest to insure, takes homeopathic people twelve per cent. cheaper than other people, *it means something.*

The following tables give results of the investigations in five of our largest cities:

NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Number of physicians.	Number of deaths.	Average deaths to each physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1870	944	14,869	15.75
1871	984	15,526	15.78
Total	1928	30,395	15.76
	HOMEOPATHIC.		
1870	143	1,287	9.00
1871	156	1,243	7.97
Total	299	2,530	8.48

"Here we find the startling revelation that in New York city the average allopath loses nearly sixteen patients annually, while the average homeopath loses less than nine! This, too, when both are practicing side by side in the same locality, subject to exactly the same epidemic, malarial, and climatic influences."

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BOSTON.

Year.	Number of physicians.	Number of deaths.	Average deaths to each physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1870	218	3,872	17.76
1871	233	3,369	14.46
1872	233	4,575	19.63
Total	684	11,816	17.27
	HOMEOPATHIC.		
1870	40	402	10.05
1871	44	363	8.25
1872	54	446	8.26
Total	138	1,211	8.77

"Here again we are confronted with the same astounding result; the allopathic losses by death are to the homeopathic more than seventeen to nine!"

PHILADELPHIA.

Year.	Number of physicians.	Number of deaths.	Average deaths to each physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872	655	12,468	19.03
	HOMEOPATHIC.		
1872	168	2,162	12.87

"This fatal year shows the same wonderful disparity; allopathy losing nineteen, where homeopathy, under precisely the same circumstances, loses less than thirteen!"

NEWARK, N. J.

Year.	Number of physicians.	Number of deaths.	Average deaths to each physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872	77	2,121	27.54
1873	77	1,185	15.39
Total	154	3,306	21.46
	HOMEOPATHIC.		
1872	13	168	12.92
1873	16	153	9.56
Total	29	321	11.07

"An average allopathic mortality almost twice as great as the homeopathic!"

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BROOKLYN.

Year.	Number of physicians.	Number of deaths.	Average deaths to each physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872	317	7,636	24.08
1873	333	7,181	21.56
Total	650	14,817	22.79
	HOMEOPATHIC.		
1872	84	976	11.62
1873	92	916	9.95
Total	176	1,892	10.75

"Or an allopathic mortality more than double the homeopathic, in proportion to the number of practicing physicians! Can any more evidence be needed? Are not the comparisons of five cities enough? especially when they unite in telling the same story so emphatically?

"Or, judging from a total of over 80,000 cases, the average allopathic physician annually loses by death more than seventeen of his patients, while the average homeopathic physician loses only ten.

"Or, had all these 80,918 cases been treated homeopathically, upwards of 32,000 lives might have been saved to their families and the world. What a startling commentary is this upon the dominant practice of medicine!"

In the Arrapahoe county hospital (Denver), in 1880, under allopathic treatment, the mortality was 11.97 per cent. In 1881, under homeopathic treatment, it was 7.34 per cent. In 1882, under allopathic treatment, it was 8.90 per cent. And in 1883, under homeopathic treatment again, it was but 6.03 per cent.

In 1878, yellow fever appeared as a terrific scourge in the South. One of the commissions appointed to investigate the matter and report to Congress, found that in the various localities the homeopathic losses were from four to eight per cent., while the allopathic losses in the same localities were from thirteen to eighteen per cent. The records were kept by allopathic health boards. In Chattanooga, where the disease was most violent, the homeopathists lost 36.4 per cent., and the allopathists lost 45 per cent.

February 19, 1886, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* said, editorially, concerning the last cholera epidemic in Naples:

The Naples epidemic will long be remembered as one of the most fatal ever known, the mortality exceeding 50 per cent. of the 12,000 odd people

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attacked. The work of the old school physicians seemed to be productive of no results, their remedies to fail completely, and in many cases physicians of good repute lost 80 per cent., or four cases out of five. In the midst of this awful massacre, the results achieved by the homeopathic physicians seem truly phenomenal. The remedy used by them was tried as a preventive on over 2,000 families, without having a single case of cholera among them. Used as a curative, it was successful in all except the very last stages of the disease, and even then a large majority of the cases were cured. The homeopathic physicians suffered this inconvenience in the Naples epidemic, that they had very few cases of cholera to treat, owing to the free use of their remedy as a prophylactic. In other words, their ordinary patients never had the disease, because they took the ordinary homeopathic remedies to prevent it. Of those cases they treated, only three, or barely 4 per cent., died, and these owed their death to exposure. Had all the people attacked by the cholera in Naples been treated by the homeopathic methods these 4,904 lives would, it is claimed, have been saved, even if the least favorable results had been accomplished; while if the best results had obtained (the losing of 1 per cent.), there would have been a loss of 113, or a saving of 5,929 lives. These are startling statements. They deserve the attention of all. If they are erroneous, the other physicians owe it to themselves to contradict the statistics given by the homeopathists, otherwise we may expect the world to adopt homeopathic treatment in cholera epidemics.

So far as we know, all the known laws of nature, with which man has any relation, have been developed out of what seemed to be primal chaos.

It took twenty-two hundred years of the slow coaching of old medicine to develop a Harvey, and establish in the minds of men the fact of the circulation of blood in the human organism. And it took almost two centuries longer to develop and establish nature's law of drug action on the human system, and to give to the world *the law of cure*. Some of the sleepy disciples of Galen wake up occasionally now, and with a great flourish of trumpets announce to the world as *new discoveries in medicine* facts which Hahnemann announced over eighty years ago.

More than a hundred years ago, there went up from an already long-suffering humanity, a cry for release from old medical superstitions and barbarities, and for the introduction of a more humane and scientific medicine—one that could give a reason, not only for its existence, but for its methods; and already the whole medical world (the most superstitious of all worlds) is revolutionized, and half a million of active

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brains and busy hands are toiling eagerly to fulfill the demand of humanity. Many of them are among the old sleepers, and we see almost daily some of them rubbing the dust of ages from their eyes, dropping the shackles of prejudice, and coming to the front and joining the ranks of homeopathy. They are the thinking ones. Order is being evolved out of chaos; system out of confusion; light out of darkness;—and the cry of the world for a *safe* and *wise* medical system, is receiving its answer.

"*There is nothing so strong and safe in any emergency in life as the simple truth.*"—CHAS. DICKENS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Kansas Surgical Hospital Association.

1886.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Surgical Hospital Association was held May 6th, at the office of the Association.

The following is the report of the Surgeon and General Manager, DR. HENRY W. ROBY:

TO THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS SURGICAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit to you my fourth annual report as Surgeon and General Manager of the Association.

Since the last meeting of your Board I have treated 455 surgical cases, without any fatal results.

The following imperfect tabulation of the cases will show the nature and variety of the surgical work done during the past four years:

Abscesses	193	Fractures, leg	15
Amputations	17	" ribs	3
Anal Fissure	3	" patella	1
Anchylosis of Joints	4	" pelvis	2
Aspiration (pneumatic)	49	" double of lower jaw	1
Burns (severe)	9	Foreign bodies removed	37
Bursæ	10	Gunshot	6
Carbuncle	15	Ganglion of knee	2
Cleft palate	5	Hernia (radical cure)	15
Consultations (surgical)	287	Hydrocele	8
Contusions (severe)	25	Labors (necessarily instrumental)	25
Cuts (severe)	5	Lacerated cervix-uteri	10
Caries	16	Laryngo-tracheotomy	1
Cancer	5	Ligation of arteries	51
Catheterization	222	Lupus	2
Club foot	8	Necrosis	21
Coxalgia	3	Operations on rectum	28
Craniotomy	2	Operations not classified	582
Crushed hand	2	Ovarian tumors	3
Crushed ankle	2	Post mortems	9
Dilatation of strictures	33	Ruptured perineum	7
Dog bites (severe)	7	Resection of bone	8
Dislocations	34	Resection of hip joint	1
Dressings (surgical)	2332	Scalp wounds (severe)	7
Eye lacerated	5	Sprains (severe)	18
Eye extirpated	2	Skin grafts	93
Eye, tear duct occluded	23	Tumors, fatty	25
Fractures, skull	5	" fibroid	27
" arm	6	" polypoid	10
" clavicle	3	Tracheotomy	1

Chloroform, 786 times—Ether, 79 times—without accident or ill results.
The tumors removed weighed from half an ounce to eight and a half pounds each.

At the close of the Surgeon's report the following trustees were elected for one year: Col. Geo. W. Veale, Thomas S. Lyon, Esq., Hon. Geo. R. Peck, Judge J. H. Collier, Edward Wilder, Geo. W. Crane, Rev. Enoch Powell, Judge G. A. Huron, Hon. L. L. Turner and Henry W. Roby.

The following officers were next elected for the ensuing year:

President, Col. George W. Veale; Vice-President, Judge J. H. Collier; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. S. Lyon, Esq.; Surgeon and General Manager, Henry W. Roby, M. D.

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